

MINE PLAN REVIEW

JERIKA MINING CORPORATION
Jerika Nos. 1-51 Mine
ACT/045/013
Tooele County, Utah

Utah Code 40-8-13. Evidence must be provided in the form of acceptable insurance policies or other factual data showing that the Jerika Mining Corporation will be financially responsible during the proposed mining operations for the payment of off-site public liability or property damage claims for which Jerika may become liable.

Rule M-3(1)(a). The map (scale 1:10445) does not clearly indicate the total number of surface acres involved. Also, the extent of the pit is not clearly indicated. Are the shafts indicated on the map active or abandoned? If they are active, please explain why two shafts are not shown to be within the claims area indicated on the map.

(1)(b). The map should indicate surface and mineral ownership. Mine Reclamation Form 1, items 9, 10 and 11 indicate that Jerold and Harold Prestwich own the surface and all minerals. Are the mining claims patented or unpatented? If unpatented, then indicate that the U. S. Forest Service or the appropriate agency is the owner of surface and minerals. It is assumed that they are unpatented since a plan was filed with the Forest Service.

The applicant should delineate the pre-existing mine areas for which the applicant does not wish to be held for reclamation activities.

(1)(e). Little Valley Creek drainage is depicted quite close to the topsoil stockpile area on the map supplied by the applicant. The drainage control plan during operations for erosion protection of all overburden, waste, topsoil, stockpile and associated disturbance areas should be provided. The plan should include any constructed drainways, diversions, berms, settling ponds, culverts, etc., on a topographic map of a scale (1" = 100 ft). The direction of flow and the receiving waters should also be indicated on the map.

(1)(f). The applicant must show the general location and present status of known test borings or core holes. Indicate depth of the various water bearing strata encountered, the thickness of mineral deposits and the thickness and depth of the toxic material encountered and any information available on the thickness of plant support material which could be representative of the area.

(1)(h). Does the applicant expect any discharges of mine water in the future? How does the applicant intend to dispose of culinary sewage? Has the applicant contacted the Utah Division of Water Pollution Control?

Maps

The applicant's maps must delineate the total land affected.

"Land Affected means the surface and subsurface of an area within the State where mining operations are being or will be conducted, including, but not limited to: on-site private

ways, roads, and railroad lines appurtenant to any such area; land excavations; exploration sites; drill sites or workings; refuse banks or spoil piles; evaporation or settling ponds; leaching dumps; placer areas; tailings ponds or dumps; work parking, storage, or waste discharge areas; areas in which structures, facilities, equipment, machines, tools or other materials or property which result from or are used in such operations, are situated. All lands shall be excluded that would be otherwise includable as land affected but which have been reclaimed in accordance with an approved plan or otherwise, as may be approved by the Board, and lands in which mining operations have ceased prior to July 1, 1977."

The Division requires these areas to be delineated so that the bond amount can be accurately determined for reclamation.

In addition, the applicant must identify the boundaries of surface properties overlying the leases corresponding to the surface owners identified in Mine Reclamation Form 1, item 10.

(2)(a) Prior Land Uses. The applicant should address the land uses prior to mining activities for the areas disturbed by mining operations.

(2)(b) Potential Land Uses. The applicant should address probable or potential land uses after termination of mining operations.

"Mining" as prior and prospective land-use does not indicate clearly what the reclamation plan will attempt to support.

(2)(c)(1). Refer to topsoil comments under (1)(f).

(2)(d). What will the size of the waste dump be? What plans exist for compacting and reclaiming the waste dump site?

(2)(f). A timetable for the accomplishment of each major step in the reclamation plan should be provided.

(3). Pursuant to Mine Reclamation Form 2, Mining and Reclamation Plan, item 2, the applicant has specified shaft and open pit as the proposed type of operation. Rule M-3(3) asks for a statement giving the general details of the type or method of mining proposed. The Division of Oil, Gas and Mining is uncertain of the general details of the operation. Which areas will be open pit? The applicant must delineate the extent and depth of the open pit. Does the applicant expect any surface subsidence effects from open stoping or block caving or similar methods. Within the claims, the applicant must delineate all proposed surface disturbance for which this permit will be approved.

Explain how many shafts will be driven.

(5). A letter of intention to commence any exploratory drilling should be required where seismic, core and stratigraphic tests are drilled for purposes of identifying and delineating mineral deposits. This letter should include all pertinent information as required under said regulation (i.e., location, dimensions, plugging program, reclamation, etc).

Rule M-5 Surety Guarantee. It is noted that both the access road and the mining operation each require a bond of \$2,500 for reclamation performance. Provide evidence that the Forest Service does in fact hold a bond for the mining operation. This information must be presented to and approved by the Board of Oil, Gas and Mining by Division staff.

Rule M-10(2) Public Safety and Welfare. Provide plans for the proper closing of any vertical shafts at the site. The map indicates six (6) vertical shafts and one horizontal drift. Blasting of vertical shafts is not an acceptable mining practice in consideration of public safety. Plans for warning signs to be posted at public access points should be provided.

M-10(4). Plans provide for the refilling of the pit with overburden. Is this the material designated as "waste dump?" If so, should not this dump area be located adjacent to the pit?

M-10(5). If it is the intention of the operator to completely refill the pit with waste rock, no provisions need be made for reclaiming highwalls. If not, or if insufficient material exists to refill the pit, then consideration should be given to postmining contours of the pit area including achieving a slope angle of 45° and possibly installing safety berms around the perimeter as part of the reclamation plan.

M-10(7). The Forest Service application shows the access road to consist of approximately 60 acres. The mine plan notes that the access road will involve only .5 acres.

Rule M-10(11) Methods for Controlling Sediment. The applicant should provide explanation as to what measures will be utilized during mining operations and reclamation activities to adequately address sediment control.

Rule M-10(14). Applicant must specify topsoil removal for all areas to be affected by surface operations. Areas should be delineated on map. Applicant should include methods for and volume of topsoil to be removed. Applicant must include plans for topsoil protection against wind, water erosion, unnecessary compaction and contamination by undesirable materials.

In the narrative describing reclamation of the disturbed area, received December 24, 1981, the applicant has indicated that topsoil will be "covered." Is this a form of shelter placed over the topsoil or revegetation of the topsoil with a prescribed seed mix? Please explain.

Pursuant to Mine Reclamation Form 2(f), the applicant should discuss and show by use of cross sections the final configuration of affected areas showing final drainage, stabilization, maximum slope grades, etc.

